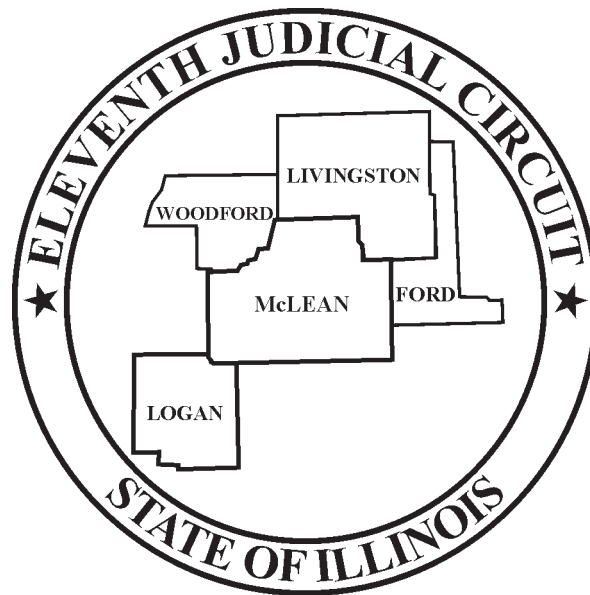


# ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

## 2002 ANNUAL REPORT



FORD, LIVINGSTON, LOGAN, McLEAN, AND  
WOODFORD COUNTIES

IN MEMORY OF  
Randolph Roth Spires



b. April 5, 1951  
d. February 27, 2003

Associate Judge  
1998-2003

Judge Randolph Spires graduated from Streator High School (IL) in 1969. He received his undergraduate degree from Northern Illinois University in 1973, and graduated from John Marshall Law School in 1977.

Judge Spires worked as an Assistant State's Attorney for Livingston County from 1977-1979. In 1979 he joined the firm of Satter, Ewing & Beyer, becoming a partner in 1982. He remained with the firm until appointed as a judge. He was appointed as an Associate Circuit Judge on August 27, 1998, and served primarily in Livingston County.

Judge Spires is survived by his wife Cheryl, daughters Clare Elizabeth and Grace Ann and son Brett William.

## IN MEMORY OF Randolph Roth Spires

“Judge Randy Spires exemplified the most positive attributes that one associates with the position of judge. He was intelligent, articulate and caring. He had particular skill in handling cases involving juveniles in court as a result of delinquent behavior. Every litigant appearing before Judge Spires knew that he was concerned about them and their problems. He will be remembered fondly and with great admiration by his colleagues in the bar and on the bench in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.”

Chief Judge John Freese

“Judge Spires possessed strong people skills and a keen insight in understanding the conduct, motivations, and potential of people appearing before him. He provided a valuable service to the citizens of Livingston County. He will be remembered fondly and with great respect for his contribution made to the justice system.”

Judge Harold Frobish

“I have known Judge Spires for 25 years. He was an excellent attorney and a kind-hearted, hardworking judge with a keen insight into legal issues. He will be deeply missed by me and by all of the citizens of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.”

Judge Donald Bernardi

“Whenever a good person leaves us, he or she will be missed. Randy Spires certainly was such a person, and we will miss him. As a colleague and a friend, he made us all better people. Randy did not preside over cases, he participated in them. In his role as a judge, he served the community well.”

Judge Charles Frank

# COURT ORGANIZATION

## THE SUPREME COURT

Article VI, the Judicial Article of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, provides for a unified, three-tiered judiciary - Circuit Court, Appellate Court, and Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the State. Cases are normally channeled to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court, but in cases where a Circuit Court has imposed a death sentence, the law allows direct appeal to the Supreme Court, bypassing the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court can pass rules to allow direct appeal in other cases.

The Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in matters that involve legislative redistricting and determining the ability of the Governor to serve in office. The Supreme Court also has discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to State revenue and writs of mandamus, prohibition, or habeas corpus.

The Illinois Supreme Court is comprised of seven justices; three represent the First Appellate Judicial District (Cook County), and one each represents the remaining four Appellate Judicial Districts. A majority vote of four is required to decide a case.

The Supreme Court Justices are:  
Hon. Mary Ann McMorrow, Chief Justice  
First District - Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, Hon. Charles Freeman; Second District - Hon. Robert Thomas; Third District - Hon. Thomas Kilbride; Fourth District - Hon. Rita Garman; Fifth District - Hon. Philip Rarick.

## THE APPELLATE COURT

The Illinois Appellate Court is divided into five judicial districts. Cook County comprises the entire First Judicial District, with the rest of the state being divided into the remaining judicial districts of "substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties". The Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and four other circuits, comprises the Fourth Judicial District of the Appellate Court.

Any party has the right to appeal a decision of the Circuit Court to the Appellate Court, except the State's Attorney, who cannot appeal a verdict of not guilty. Attorneys present arguments to the Appellate Court about whether the trial court made an error in applying the law. They do not re-litigate the facts of the original trial. Three judges hear an appellate case and a majority vote of two is required to decide the case.

The Appellate Court affirms the trial court decision if it finds there has been no error committed in the application of law, or if their error was so minimal it made no difference in the outcome of the trial.

The Appellate Court may reverse the trial court decision or remand the case for a new trial if there has been a substantive error in the application of the law. In this instance, the case is normally sent back to the Circuit Court for further action.

Currently, the judges serving on the Appellate Court for the Fourth District are: Robert Steigmann, Presiding Judge, Robert Cook, James Knecht, John McCullough, Sue Myerscough, and John Turner.

## THE CIRCUIT COURT

The State of Illinois is divided into 22 judicial circuits. Each judicial circuit is comprised of one or more contiguous counties. Circuit Courts, also known as trial courts, are established within each judicial circuit.

The Circuit Court is a court of general jurisdiction, meaning it has original jurisdiction in all matters except those limited cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. The trial courts hear a wide variety of civil and criminal cases, ranging from small claims actions to domestic relations to criminal felonies.

There are two types of judges in the Circuit Court: Circuit Judges and Associate Judges. All judges must be licensed attorneys and are officials of the State of Illinois. Circuit Judges are initially elected for a six-year term, either on a circuit wide basis or from their county of residence. Thereafter, every six years they must run circuit wide for retention. The Circuit Judges elect a Chief Judge using guidelines established by local court rules; the Chief Judge provides administrative guidance to the entire circuit. Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges for a four-year term. Thereafter, they are considered for retention by the Circuit Judges every four years.

The Circuit Court is provided funding from three sources: (1) State funds finance the Mandatory Arbitration Program, as well as salaries and benefits for judges and court reporters; (2) State funds which provide reimbursement to the counties to offset the costs of several positions in Court Services; (3) County revenues. In order to maintain a productive organization, the judges and their staff work closely with the County Board and County Administrator's office in the areas of office automation, personnel management, and budgeting.



Ford County Courthouse



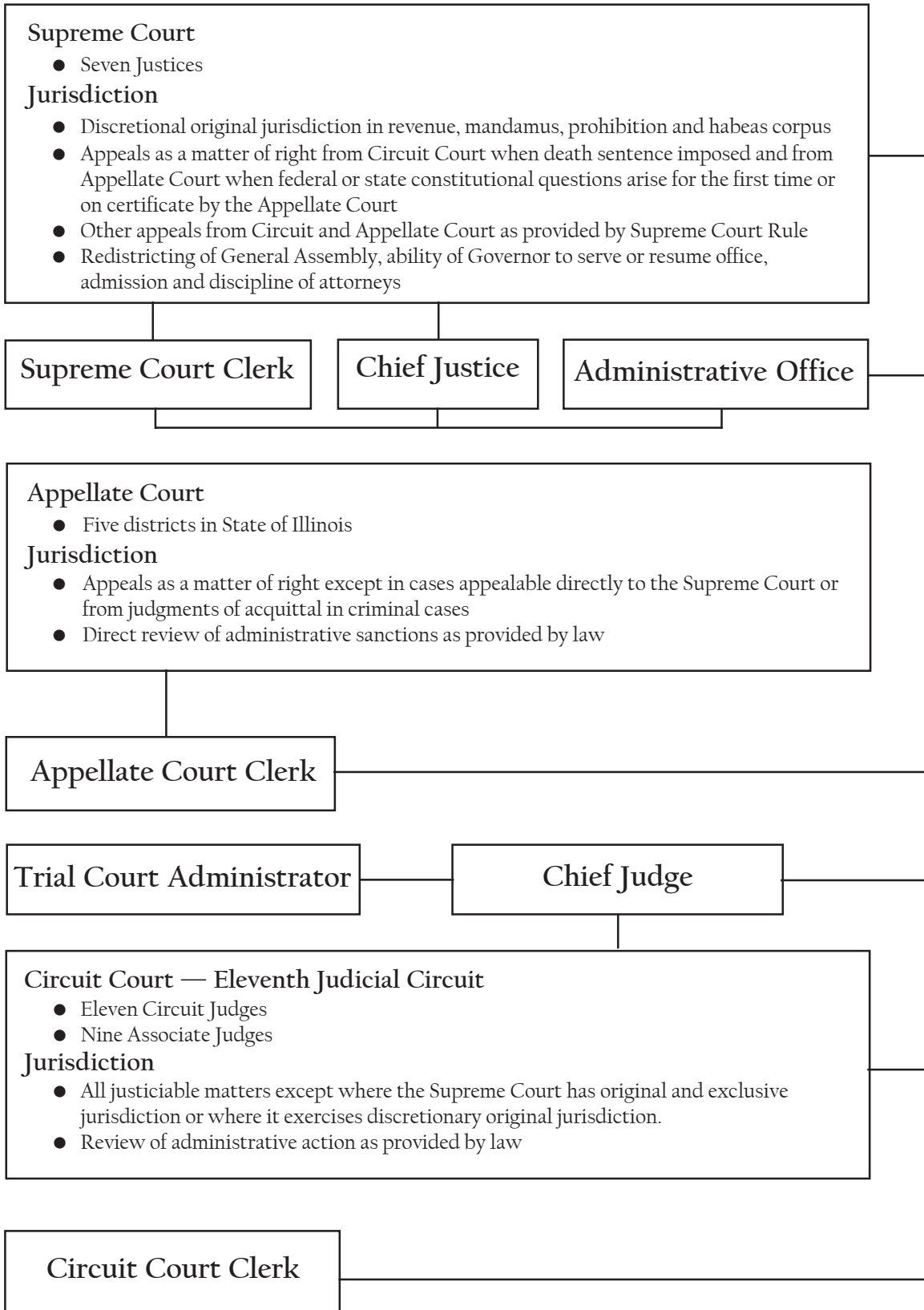
Livingston County Courthouse



Logan County Courthouse

# COURT ORGANIZATION

## Illinois Judicial Organization



## CIRCUIT JUDGES



**Chief Judge John P. Freese**

B.S. Illinois State University (1969)  
J.D. University of Michigan (1972)

Associate Judge 1982 to 1992  
Circuit Judge 1992 to present

Chief Judge 2000 to present



**Honorable David L. Coogan**

B.A. Western Illinois University (1965)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1968)

Associate Judge 1985 to 1998  
Circuit Judge 1998 to present



**Honorable Donald D. Bernardi**

B.A. Knox College (1973)  
J.D. Western New England College  
(1978)

Associate Judge 1991 to 1996  
Circuit Judge 1996 to present



**Honorable Ronald C. Dozier**

B.A. University of Illinois (1968)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1973)

Associate Judge 1988 to 1991  
Circuit Judge 1987 to 1988,  
1991 to present



**Honorable Harold J. Frobish**

B.A. University of Illinois (1965)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1968)

Associate Judge 1986 to 1998  
Circuit Judge 1998 to present



**Honorable Stephen R. Pacey**

B.A. University of Illinois (1970)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1974)

Circuit Judge 1996 to present



**Honorable John B. Huschen**

B.A. Northwestern University (1976)  
J.D. John Marshall Law School (1980)

Circuit Judge 1997 to present



**Honorable G. Michael Prall**

B.A. University of Illinois (1969)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1972)

Associate Judge 1991 to 1996  
Circuit Judge 1996 to present



Honorable Charles G. Reynard

B.A. St. Joseph College (1968)  
J.D. Loyola University (1974)

Circuit Judge 2002 to present



Honorable James E. Souk

B.A. West Virginia University (1966)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1974)

Associate Judge 1997 to 2002  
Circuit Judge 2002 to present



Honorable Elizabeth A. Robb

B.A. Illinois Wesleyan University  
(1978)  
J.D. Loyola University (1981)

Associate Judge 1993 to 2000  
Circuit Judge 2000 to present

## ASSOCIATE JUDGES



**Honorable Donald A. Behle**

B.S. University of Illinois (1978)  
J.D. Washington University (1981)

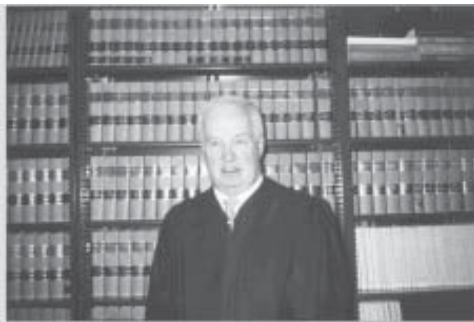
Associate Judge 1999 to present



**Honorable Scott D. Drazewski**

B.A. Illinois State University (1979)  
J. D. DePaul University (1982)

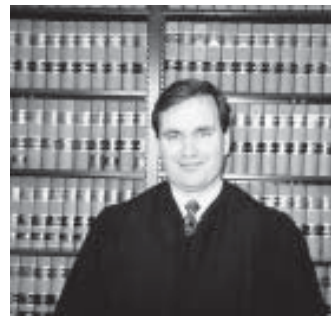
Associate Judge 1997 to 2001,  
2002 to present  
Circuit Judge 2001 to 2002



**Honorable William D. DeCardy**

B.S. University of Illinois (1964)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1966)

Associate Judge 1973 to present



**Honorable Charles M. Feeney, III**

B.A. University of Illinois (1985)  
J.D. Washington University (1988)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



**Honorable Kevin P. Fitzgerald**

B.S. Illinois State University (1978)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1981)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



**Honorable Robert L. Freitag**

B.S. Illinois State University (1984)  
J.D. University of Illinois (1987)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



**Honorable Charles H. Frank**

B.S. Illinois State University (1970)  
J.D. John Marshall Law School (1977)

Associate Judge 1982 to present



**Honorable Paul G. Lawrence**

B.S. University of Illinois (1982)  
J.D. University of Missouri (1985)

Associate Judge 2002 to present



## Honorable Randolph R. Spires

B.A. Northern Illinois University  
(1973) J.D. John Marshall Law School  
(1977)

Associate Judge 1998 to 2003  
Died in Office – February 27, 2003

# HISTORY OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

In the early 1800's, the counties that currently make up the Eleventh Judicial Circuit were split among several different circuits. For example, initially, the First Circuit consisted of Calhoun Green, Macon, Macoupin, McLean, Morgan, Pike, and Sangamon Counties. It had two terms of court limited to three days each, with Samuel Lockwood as judge. The act of incorporation provided that "...all court for said county shall be held at the house of James Allin until public buildings are erected, unless changed to some other place by the County Commissioner".

The Eighth Circuit was organized March 21, 1839, consisting of Champaign, DeWitt, Livingston, Macon, Mason, McLean, Menard, Sangamon, and Tazewell Counties. Christian, Logan, Piatt, Shelby and Woodford Counties were added to this Circuit in February 1841.

In February 1843, Moultrie County was attached to the Eighth Circuit and Edgar and Vermillion in 1845. In 1847, Livingston County was attached to the Ninth Circuit, and Shelby was attached to the Eighth making the Circuit consist of: Champaign, Christian, DeWitt, Edgar, Logan, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermillion, and Woodford Counties. This was the Eighth Circuit so famous in the history of Lincoln.

By 1857, the Eighth Circuit was reduced to Champaign, DeWitt, Logan, McLean, Tazewell, and Vermillion Counties. And in 1861, the Circuit consisted of DeWitt, Logan, and McLean Counties with the Circuit Judge receiving a salary of \$1000 yearly.

In 1873, Ford and McLean Counties were made the 14<sup>th</sup> Circuit; and in June of 1877, the Appellate Courts were established, and the Circuit Courts were rearranged, with the number of Circuits reduced from 28 to 13. The Eleventh Circuit consisted of Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, and McLean Counties. Each Circuit had three judges.

The Circuit remained this way until 1897, when the 40th General Assembly passed: *"An Act to divide the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, into Judicial Circuits;*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That in lieu of the Circuit Courts provided by law and now existing, the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, shall be and the same is hereby divided into judicial circuits as follows...

... Eleventh Judicial Circuit-the Counties of McLean, Livingston, Logan, Ford, and Woodford..."

- Laws of 1897

The Eleventh Judicial Circuit has retained the same composition since that date.

# OFFICES AND PROGRAMS

## **Clerk of the Circuit Court**

The office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court is established in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution. This office is the administrative and clerical arm of the Circuit Court, and the Circuit Clerk is a non-judicial officer of the court.

The Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court maintains official records for the entire court system, and is the official recorder of documents for filing and appeals. The Clerk collects all fines, fees, costs, and penalties assessed, and distributes those monies on a monthly basis to the county, state, municipalities, and townships. Court ordered child support and maintenance payments are made in the Clerk's office and distributed to the proper recipients. The Clerk is responsible for office staff, including court clerks.

This office is responsible for jury duty summons to prospective jurors, preparing payroll for those who serve on jury duty, and providing orientation to all jurors during their period of service to the County.

The Circuit Clerk is an elected office, and the term of office is four years.

The Eleventh Judicial Circuit Clerks are: Kamalen Johnson, Ford County; Judith Cremer, Livingston County; Carla Bender, Logan County; Sandra Parker, McLean County; and Carol Newton, Woodford County.

## **Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Program**

Illinois system of court-annexed arbitration is derived from both statute (735 ILCS 5/2-1001A et. seq.) and from rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court (Supreme Court Rules 86-95). While the

process of arbitration is not new or unique in the private sector, the court-annexed model is notably different in that it is mandatory for certain classes of cases, but the outcome is non-binding. When utilized in the private sector, arbitration tends to be entered voluntarily by the disputing parties, usually with an agreement the decision will be binding and conclusive. In Illinois and elsewhere, policy makers have determined that courts should require arbitration for some types of civil disputes because it can contribute to a reduction of court congestion, costs, and delay, as well as help diminish the financial and emotional costs of litigation for parties. The goal of the process is to deliver a high quality, low cost, expeditious hearing in eligible cases, resulting in an award that will enable, but not mandate, parties to resolve their dispute without resorting to a formal trial.

The objective of the program is to submit modest sized claims to arbitration, because such claims tend to be easier to manage and faster to resolve in an informal alternative process. There are safeguards designed to insure fairness of the process. These safeguards include the right to petition the court for an order transferring the case out of arbitration before the arbitration takes place, and the right to reject an award believed unacceptable.

For six years the Eleventh Circuit Mandatory Arbitration Program has been a forum for Small Claims and Law (minor) cases to be resolved expeditiously. Over 6500 cases have been filed in the program, with less than 25% of the awards rejected. The trial rate over the past five years has been only 0.8%.

In Ford and McLean Counties, all civil cases with damages between \$5000 and \$50000 are directed into the program — jurisdiction limits changed on January 1, 2003. A panel of three arbitrators hears these cases. Each party makes a brief

presentation of their case to the panel that deliberates and makes a decision the same day. The parties then have 30 days to accept the decision. In the event one of the parties is not satisfied with the panel's award, he/she may reject the award and proceed to trial before a judge as if the arbitration hearing had never occurred. In many cases, the arbitration hearing is the only hearing on the merits of the case.

## **Court Reporters**

The Court Reporter is responsible for making a full stenographic report of the evidence and all other proceedings presented in the trial court. While court reporting machines were developed as early as the mid-nineteenth century, manual shorthand was the primary means of preserving the verbatim record until the 1940's. Today, all court reporters are trained in stenotype theory using a 23-key machine.

The majority of court reporters in the country today utilize computer-aided transcription (C.A.T), which was introduced in the courts about 1977. This is a technique in which the strokes from the stenotype machine are electronically recorded to tape or diskette and then fed into a computer where the reporter has stored a dictionary. The dictionary is a list of stenotype strokes matched to their English equivalents. The computer translates the stenotype into English at the rate of up to 2000 pages per hour.

The primary function of a court reporter is to make a verbatim record of all testimony in a court proceeding and, upon request, produce a written transcript of the proceeding. In an average day, a reporter may transcribe from 30000 to 50000 words. The average rate of speech is estimated at 150 to 160 words per minute (about two and one-half words per second). The reporter must be an excellent grammarian and speller, and must be adept at vocabulary — particularly legal, medical, or technical terminology.

There are several qualifications to become a certified Court Reporter, including proficiency examinations, and professional regulation.

Court Reporters are considered to be officers of the Court, and must comply with all statutes, rules and regulations promulgated by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, local court rules, Illinois Statutes, or policies of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. All Court Reporters are assigned at the direction of the Chief Judge, and are supervised from day to day by the resident judge, and Chief Judge's Administrative Assistant.

## **Court Services**

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, at Article 1, Section 11 states; *"All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship"*.

Consistent with the constitutional concept of "restorative justice", Illinois law (730 ILCS 5/5-6-1) requires a presumption of probation in the consideration of sentencing options, and the majority of convicted offenders are, in fact, sentenced to probation. As the sentence of choice in Illinois, probation is a cost effective alternative to imprisonment that can serve the ends of justice, provide for the safety of society, and restore offenders to useful and productive lives.

Court Services is the largest component of the community correctional element of the criminal justice system. In Illinois, Court Services is under control of the judicial branch of government. Each county Court Services department is responsible to the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit.

The mission of Court Services is to protect the public interest and safety by diligently enforcing court ordered conditions of probation through meaningful supervision strategies, and utilizing appropriate supportive resources. The core

services of Court Services are to provide appropriate court dispositions for adult and juvenile offenders, and to supervise those persons placed on probation. Court Services departments may also provide a broad range of services including: crime and delinquency prevention; pretrial release; adult and juvenile diversion; juvenile detention; intensive probation supervision; specialized DUI services; community service programs; volunteer programs; and family court services.

## **Jury Commission Clerks**

Jury service is an integral part of our justice system emanating from the Constitution of the United States which grants every citizen the right to trial by jury.

To satisfy this Constitutional mandate, the Eleventh Circuit follows the standards for jury selection and service embodied in the Jury Commission Act (705 ILCS 310).

The Jury Commission consists of three Commissioners, appointed for three year rotating terms by the Circuit Judges, an appointed Administrative Clerk, and staff necessary to perform the duties of the Commission.

The purpose of the Jury Commission is to provide the necessary jurors to serve the court system as needed, and to offer courteous service and information to prospective jurors. The major function of the Administrative Clerk is to prepare lists for the selection of jurors, prepare and mail jury summons, and provide juror assistance and information. The Illinois Statutes strictly regulate the lists and actual selection of jurors in order to assure fairness in the courts.

The list of names is compiled from a combination of registered voters and residents who are 18 years of age, and is by random selection from the pool of prospective jurors.

Petit jurors are sworn to hear evidence in civil and criminal trials and to render a verdict. Grand jurors have the duty to receive complaints in criminal cases, hear evidence presented by the State, and find bills of indictment where they are satisfied there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. Petit jurors are so named because fewer people sit on a petit jury than on a grand jury.

Livingston, Logan and McLean Counties have jury commission clerks. In Ford and Woodford Counties, the Circuit Clerk fulfills that role.

## **Trial Court Administrator**

The position of Trial Court Administrator was created by Supreme Court Rule, and is designed to assist the Chief Judge in administering trial court operations on a circuit-wide basis.

The Court Administrator administers personnel policies and procedures applicable to non-judicial court employees, monitors the fiscal management of the trial courts, assists in budget preparation and administration, payroll, purchasing and audit functions. The administrator prepares and administers grants and capital budget forecasting.

The Trial Court Administrator serves as a liaison between the Chief Judge, Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, various County Boards, County Administrator offices, Court Services departments, detention facilities, local governmental units or elected officials, and community service organizations.

The office provides research, evaluates, plans and coordinates automation projects, and prepares the annual report to the Circuit. The office is also charged with overseeing that ADA standards are met for the various programs administered by the Circuit Court.



McLean County Courthouse 1976-present



Woodford County Courthouse



McLean County Courthouse 1900-1976

# TABLES

Eleventh Judicial Circuit Case Filings - 2002

CATEGORY	FORD	%	LIVINGSTON	%	LOGAN	%	MCLEAN	%	WOODFORD	%	TOTAL
ADOPTION	3		16		12		86		7		124
ARBITRATION	53		0		0		998		0		1051
CHANCERY	55		81		93		262		69		560
DISSOLUTION	72		200		174		652		143		1241
EMINENT DOMAIN	0		0		1		2		1		4
FAMILY	12		56		90		248		63		469
LAW	13		50		37		211		24		335
LAW (MINOR)	11		206		170		822		88		1297
MUNICIPAL CORP.	0		1		0		0		1		2
MENTAL HEALTH	0		0		6		70		0		76
MISC. REMEDY	22		122		77		236		30		487
ORDER FOR PROT.	22		72		194		177		131		596
PROBATE	53		204		135		302		148		842
SMALL CLAIMS	125		716		440		2348		185		3814
TAX	9		17		14		1		2		43
TOTAL CIVIL	450	0.041	1741	0.159	1443	0.132	6415	0.586	892	0.082	10941
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT	0		3		0		12		0		15
FELONY	105		260		276		1539		176		2356
MISDEMEANOR	212		759		579		2355		314		4219
TOTAL CRIMINAL	317	0.048	1022	0.155	855	0.130	3906	0.593	490	0.074	6590
JUVENILE	0		9		12		21		0		42
ABUSE & NEGLECT	21		18		26		86		29		180
DELINQUENCY	19		101		61		161		53		395
TOTAL JUVENILE	40	0.065	128	0.207	99	0.160	268	0.434	82	0.133	617
CONSERVATION	23		29		36		114		16		218
DUI	87		179		147		893		133		1429
ORDINANCE VIOL.	40		239		198		2054		36		2567
TRAFFIC	2327		10113		9127		37352		6600		65519
TOTAL TR/CM	2477	0.036	10560	0.151	9508	0.136	40403	0.579	6785	0.097	69733
2002 YTD FILINGS	3284	0.037	13451	0.153	11905	0.135	50992	0.580	8249	0.094	87881
2001 FILINGS	3252		12557		10978		53506		8313		88606
2000 FILINGS	3447		12806		11782		53003		8323		89361
1999 FILINGS	3274		11569		12634		51266		9074		87817
1997 FILINGS	4486		13042		10832		43766		8612		80738
1996 FILINGS	4757		11685		11111		42747		7368		77668
1995 FILINGS	3211		11173		9312		40615		7384		71685

2002 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT - CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

	FORD	LIVINGSTON	LOGAN	MCLEAN	WOODFORD
<b>REVENUE</b>					
CLERK'S FEES AND COSTS	53,832.71	254,921.65	221,356.00	895,698.00	150,690.00
COURT AUTOMATION FUND	11,728.65	67,806.58	44,847.00	197,610.00	34,133.00
MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	1,829.00	6,809.00	11,144.00	66,947.00	11,782.00
COURT DOCUMENT STORAGE	11,700.00	33,649.32	45,030.00	190,243.00	34,315.00
INTEREST INCOME	2,827.13	6,023.16	5,284.00	27,648.00	3,081.00
IDPA IV-D CONTRACT	7,913.23	7,847.53	0.00	50,738.00	14,617.00
OTHER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>89,830.72</b>	<b>377,057.24</b>	<b>327,661.00</b>	<b>1,428,884.00</b>	<b>248,618.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
GROSS SALARIES	113,916.84	266,343.00	314,783.00	1,454,215.00	220,322.00
AUTOMATION EXPENSES	12,232.72	37,149.28	40,000.00	136,508.00	19,299.00
MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	0.00	0.00	11,100.00	43,270.00	5,940.00
DOCUMENT STORAGE EXP.	295.62	19,070.76	46,115.46	54,254.00	16,496.00
OTHER OFFICE EXPENSES	31,938.76	31,250.00	60,659.08	133,289.00	33,535.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>158,383.94</b>	<b>353,813.04</b>	<b>472,657.54</b>	<b>1,821,536.00</b>	<b>295,592.00</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTIONS</b>					
MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	778,661.83	4,792,845.70	1,118,142.00	14,116,015.00	598,454.00
MUNICIPALITIES	53,985.00	222,226.75	209,737.00	1,234,176.00	173,124.00
DRUG TASK FORCE	0.00	2,634.50	3,771.00	7,229.00	0.00
TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS	7,948.00	22,817.00	2,630.00	5,491.00	0.00
COUNTY	56,685.29	621,409.53	483,306.00	1,068,273.00	398,147.00
STATE	81,144.72	334,685.23	254,421.00	1,436,490.00	206,330.00
FEES OF OTHERS	106,314.29	267,737.95	228,834.00	1,388,319.00	207,392.00
MISCELLANEOUS	63,815.95	224,999.02	373,390.00	1,850,388.00	149,241.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,148,555.08</b>	<b>6,489,355.68</b>	<b>2,674,231.00</b>	<b>21,106,381.00</b>	<b>1,732,688.00</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES AND DISTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>\$1,306,939.02</b>	<b>\$6,843,168.72</b>	<b>\$3,146,888.54</b>	<b>\$22,927,917.00</b>	<b>\$2,028,280.00</b>

2002 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

FORD COUNTY												
Prehearing Arbitration Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Beginning Pending	20	14	14	18	10	10	10	11	16	11	14	17
2. Cases added to the prehearing calendar												
a. New Filings	1	1	8	6	4	4	6	10	3	7	4	
b. Reinstatements										1		
c. Transfers												
(1) From Law cases												
(2) From Small Claims cases												
(3) From LMMunicipal cases												
(4) Other												
Total Cases Added to the Prehearing Calendar	1	1	8	6	4	4	6	10	3	8	4	0
3. Cases removed from prehearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Default	1			2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
(2) Dismissal	2		1	2	1	2		1	1	1		
(3) Settlement	3	1	3	9	2				5	3		1
(4) Other							1					
b. Transfers out of Arbitration												
c. Hearings	1			1		1	2	1	1			3
d. Other												
Total cases removed from prehearing calendar	7	1	4	14	4	4	5	5	8	5	1	6
4. Ending Pending Cases	14	14	18	10	10	10	11	16	11	14	17	11
5. Average Age at Termination since Filing of Complaint (days)	118	N/A	201	128	57	67	99	70	60	136	N/A	137

2002 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

FORD COUNTY												
Post-Hearing Arbitration Calendar												
1. Beginning Pending	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Hearings	1			1		1	2	1	1			3
b. Reinstatements												
c. Other												
Total Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
3. Cases Removed from the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed					1							
(2) Settlement												
(3) Judgement on Award	3	1					1	2		1		
(4) Other												
b. Transfers out of Arbitration												
c. Rejections									1			
d. Other												
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Hearing)	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
5. Average Age at Post-Hearing Termination (days)	210	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	113	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Post-Rejection Calendar												
1. Beginning Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Rejections										1		
b. Reinstatements												
c. Other												
Total Cases Added to Post-Hearing Calendar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3. Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed												
(2) Settlement												1
(3) Judgement on Award												
(4) Other												
b. Trials												
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Rejection)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

2002 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

MCLEAN COUNTY												
Prehearing Arbitration Calendar												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Beginning Pending	650	666	665	711	686	698	657	686	702	751	721	742
2. Cases added to the prehearing calendar												
a. New Filings	88	66	84	76	95	57	109	67	135	84	84	72
b. Reinstatements	13	11	15	16	16	16	18	12	12	21	18	14
c. Transfers												
(1) From Law cases	1		3	3	1				2	2	7	1
(2) From Small Claims cases	1			1				1	1	1		
(3) From LMM/Municipal cases				2	2	2	2			4		3
(4) Other											1	
Total Cases Added to the Prehearing Calendar	103	77	102	98	114	75	129	80	150	112	110	90
3. Cases removed from prehearing calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Default	19	9	17	39	33	41	23	16	16	34	33	30
(2) Dismissal	16	9	10	17	16	20	19	6	9	16	10	10
(3) Settlement	21	22	12	22	28	21	19	24	28	43	25	21
(4) Other	14	19	13	27	23	13	20	7	29	35	13	28
b. Transfers out of Arbitration	2		1	3	2	1	1		6	2	3	8
c. Hearings	15	18	3	11		12	17	11	13	12	5	9
d. Other		1		4		8	1					
Total cases removed from prehearing calendar	87	78	56	123	102	116	100	64	101	142	89	106
4. Ending Pending Cases	666	665	711	686	688	657	686	702	751	721	742	726
5. Average Age at Termination since Filing of Complaint (days)	141	192	106	124	167	150	130	122	110	102	141	134

2002 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

MCLEAN COUNTY												
Post-Hearing Arbitration Calendar												
1. Beginning Pending	January 58	February 63	March 68	April 69	May 73	June 65	July 76	August 85	September 90	October 90	November 93	December 82
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Hearings	15	18	3	11		12	17	11	13	12	5	9
b. Reinstatements				1		1				1		
c. Other												
Total Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar	15	18	3	12	0	13	17	11	13	13	5	9
3. Cases Removed from the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed		1	1			1		2	3	1	2	1
(2) Settlement	2								3	2	2	
(3) Judgement on Award	8	8		5	7	1	6		5	6	6	6
(4) Other				1								
b. Transfers out of Arbitration												
c. Rejections		4	1	2	1		2	4	2	1	6	2
d. Other												
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	10	13	2	8	8	2	8	6	13	10	16	9
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Hearing)	63	68	69	73	65	76	85	90	90	93	82	82
5. Average Age at Post-Hearing Termination (days)	318	233	182	319	272	295	173	215	345	206	257	239
Post-Rejection Calendar												
1. Beginning Pending	19	17	21	22	22	17	13	15	18	20	18	21
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Rejections		4	1	2	1		2	4	2	1	6	2
b. Reinstatements												
c. Other												
Total Cases Added to Post-Hearing Calendar	0	4	1	2	1	0	2	4	2	1	6	2
3. Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed	2			1	2	1					1	
(2) Settlement				1	1	1		1		1	2	
(3) Judgement on Award												
(4) Other												
b. Trials												
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	2	0	0	2	6	4	0	1	0	3	3	3
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Rejection)	17	21	22	22	17	13	15	18	20	18	21	20

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Jane Engblom, McLean County  
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